Science Program Briefing: The Marshall Islands Whole Body Counting Program, Part II

Komlele ko Ikijien Science Program eo: Whole Body Count Program eo Ilo Majol In, Paat II

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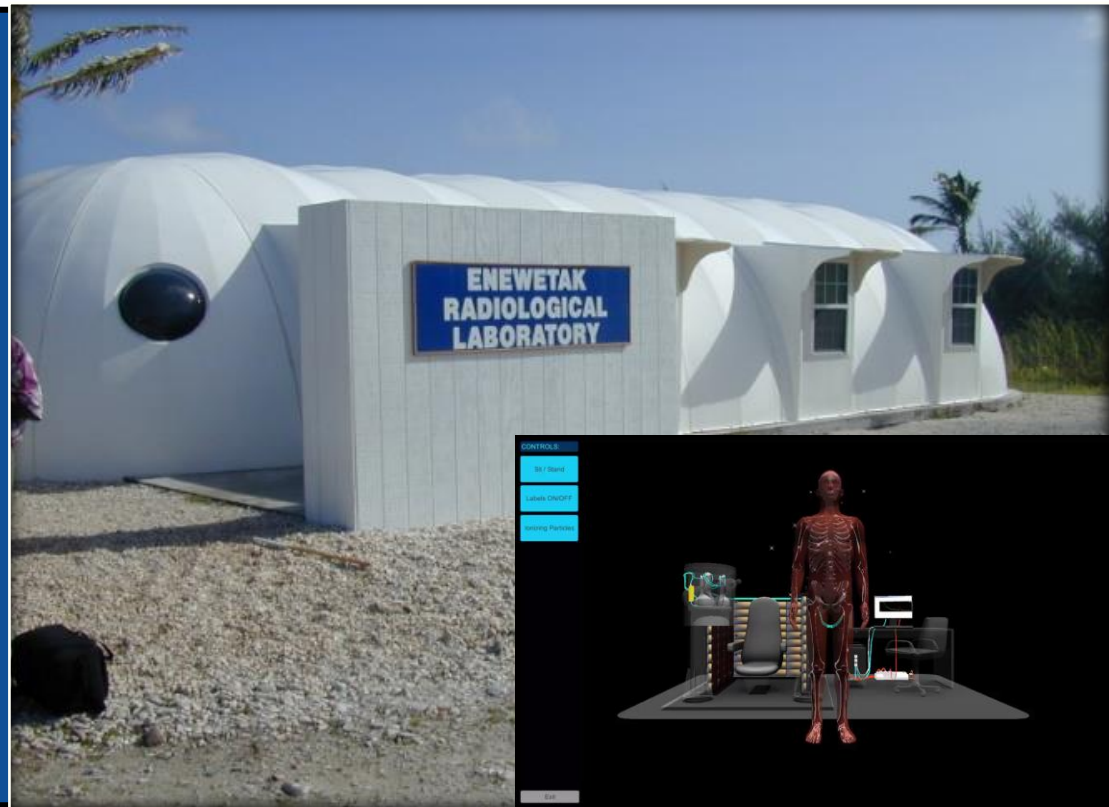


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY : TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Ilo Tu Kadu In: Enaan ko jen būki

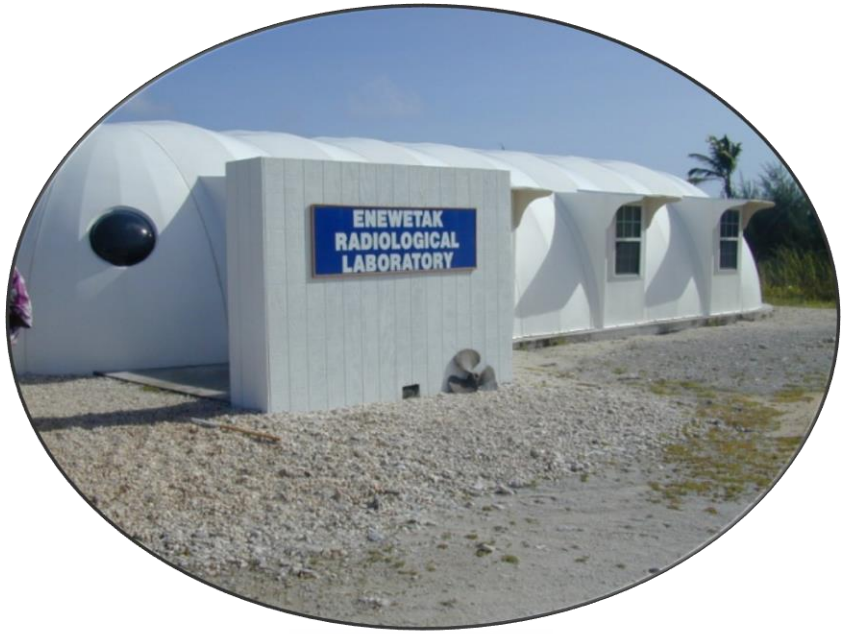
(abbreviated and simplified to aid understanding) (Kōkkadudu im kabidodoklok ñan jibañ kōmeleik)

1. **The continuing DOE whole-body counting program in the Marshall Islands tells us about the history of how much radiation people have received from radioactive cesium in their bodies.**

   Ilo an wōnmaanlok wōt DOE whole-body-count program ilo Majōl in, ej alikkar tok ñan kij jen tōre ko remootlok ewi joñan radiation emōj an armij bōk jen radioactive cesium ilo ānbwinnier.

2. **For the people of Enewetak, Rongelap and Utrōk, whole-body count tests date back to the time people first resettled on their home atolls.**

   Ñan armij ro jen Enewetak, Ronglap, im Utrōk, jerbal in etale jen whole-body count ear ijjino jen wōt iien eo armij ro rar rol im jokwe ijoko jikier.



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3. **The amount of radioactive cesium found in people's bodies has generally decreased over time. We can state that conditions are slowly improving as people are receiving less radiation now than what they did in the 1960s-80s.**

   Joñan radioactive cesium eo rekar loe ilo ānbwinnin armij ej driklok aolep iien. Ilo wāween in jemaroñ in ba ke ediklok joñan radiation armej ej bōke raan kein jen kar iiō kein 1960 ñan 1980 ko.

4. **In general, higher radioactive cesium levels are found in men as compared with women.**

   Elap lok joñan radioactive cesium rej loi ibben emman ro jen ibben kōrā ro.

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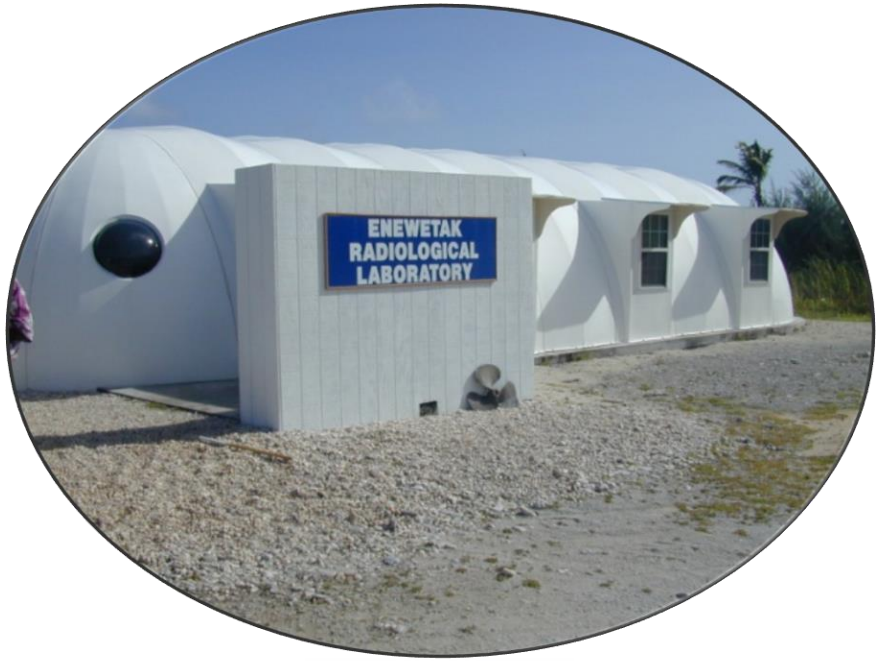
5. **The amount of radioactive cesium in people's bodies varies depending on atoll location, and on the type and the amount of local food people eat.**

   Joñan radioactive cesium eo ilo ānbwinnin armej ej oktak ekkar ñan ijo āne ko rej bed ie, im ekkar ñan kain mōñā ko kab joñan eo rej kañi.

6. **Residents who consume foods from islands known to contain more bomb radiation are more likely to show higher levels of radioactive cesium in their bodies. This is especially true for people who consume foods from Bikini Island on Bikini Atoll and the northern islands of Enewetak and Rongelap Atolls.**

   Armij ro rej jokwe im mōñā mōñā ko jen āne ko elap lok radiation jen bomb ie, enaj walok elaplok joñan radioactive cesium ilo enbwinier. Menin emōj an alikkar ñan armij ro rej mōñā mōñāko jen āne ko iturear in Enewetak.



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7. **The highest levels of radioactive cesium are typically observed in a small group of workers living on Bikini Island.**

   Joñan radioactive cesium ko im rellap tata ekkā ad loi ibben jet rijerbal ro rej jerbal im jokwe ilo aelōñ in Bikini.

8. **The DOE whole-body counting program is the most inclusive public radiation monitoring program in the world. Nearly 10,000 people have received a test over the past two decades alone.**

   DOE whole-body count program eo elap an wōnmaanlok ikijien jerbal in etale radiation iben armij ilo lalin. Enañin 10,000 armij emōj aer bed ilo program in ilo iiō ko 20 remootlok.